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A NEW *GALIDIA* (VIVERRIDAE) FROM MADAGASCAR

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The series of ten specimens of *Galidia elegans* collected by the Mission Zoologique Franco-Anglo-Américaine à Madagascar and now in the American Museum shows that at least two local races of this species can be recognized. When I. Geoffroy (1837, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris, V, p. 581) described this species he indicated only Madagascar as locality. However, two years later (1839; Mag. de Zool., Ser. 2, I, p. 37, Pl. XIV) he again described and figured this species and stated its range to be Madagascar, especially the environs of Tamatave. We have material of this species from both north and south of Tamatave, which agrees with the plate and descriptions, so it appears that the name *Galidia elegans elegans* is applicable to the animals of the eastern forests of Madagascar. We hereby restrict the type locality to Tamatave.

The population living in the isolated area of rain forest on Mt. d'Ambre appears separable, for which we propose the name *dambreensis*.

Galidia elegans dambreensis, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 100487, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Mt. d'Ambre, north Madagascar, altitude 1000 meters; October 18, 1930; A. L. Rand and P. A. Dumont. The type is a skin and skull in good condition, in The American Museum of Natural History.

DIAGNOSIS.—Differs from *elegans* in being generally paler, reddish brown, and with little black in the pelage. Compared with *elegans* the top and sides of the head are fulvous brown, grizzled with black, not dull fulvous grizzled with black; rest of upper surface of body pale reddish brown, darkening to nearly chestnut on the rump, the tips of the hairs slightly darker,

and slight grizzling in the fore part of the body (in *elegans* the general coloration is darker, chestnut changing to dark chestnut on the rump and the grizzling on the pelage of the fore part of the body pronounced). In *dambreensis* the fore legs are like the back, fore feet black, hind legs like rump, distal part of foot black (in *elegans* both fore and hind limbs are darker, more blackish than the back); tail ringed black and reddish brown (in *elegans* darker); underparts of body reddish brown, the fulvous gray bases of the hairs showing through, throat more fulvous brown (in *elegans* the underparts are very different, with throat fulvous, sides of breast and rest of underparts black, more or less mingled with fulvous or grayish hairs along the mid-line, and some of the black hairs with buffy or silvery tips).

Skull not distinguishable from that of true *elegans*.

MEASUREMENTS.—Type: total length, 570 mm.; tail, 245; hind foot (s.u.), 67; ear (from orifice), 30; skull, condylobasal length, 64.1; basal length, 59.5; palatal length, 28.5; greatest zygomatic breadth, 37.5; least interorbital breadth, 11.9; greatest breadth of braincase, 27.7; upper tooth-row $c-m^2$, 21.5; lower tooth-row $c-m_2$, 25.

In addition to the type we have an adult female from the same locality.

RANGE.—Probably restricted to the forestal area on the summit of Mt. d'Ambre.

REMARKS.—Archbold (1932, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 518, p. 1) has already described a race of *Lemur fulvus* restricted to the rain forest of the summit of Mt. d'Ambre, and in this same area there are two races of birds, *Pseudocossyphus sharpei ethronotus* and *Bernieria zosterops fulvescens*. For a description of this area see Rand, 1936, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., LXXII, pp. 261-263. Notes on the habitat of *G. elegans* were published in 1935, Jour. of Mammalogy, XVI, p. 94.

